



Communiqué

WINTER 2008



New Global Tomorrow Forum Celebrates Innovative Leaders Working Outside Traditional Government Channels

Muhammad Yunus, winner of the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize, launched The Chicago Council's newest program series, the Global Tomorrow Forum, on January 22, 2008. In front of a sold-out audience of more than 1,000, he discussed innovative ways to end global poverty.



Muhammad Yunus with Chicago Council President Marshall M. Bouton

The Global Tomorrow Forum, generously supported by the Satter Family Foundation, celebrates pioneering leaders like Yunus and their unique approaches to influencing global affairs. Working outside

traditional government channels, business and religious leaders, philanthropists, social activists, and media personalities are tackling tough global challenges and making major contributions to the advancement of society. Each year, as part of the Global Tomorrow Forum, The Chicago Council will invite pioneering leaders to speak about their efforts to change the world.

As founder of Grameen Bank, Yunus is the creator of modern micro-credit, the program that provides poor people with small loans to launch businesses and lift their families out of poverty. Yunus and Grameen Bank won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006.

"I cannot think of a better person to launch this new series," says Rachel Bronson, vice president of programs and studies at The Chicago Council on Global Affairs. "We are excited about the opportunity to celebrate people who are changing the world in nontraditional ways."

continued on back >

IN THIS ISSUE:

CHICAGO COUNCIL BOARD MEMBER Q&A
Verne G. Istock Featured

Page 3

JOYCE FOUNDATION
Improving the Quality of Life in the Great Lakes Region

Page 4

GLOBALIZATION AND THE MIDWEST
Richard C. Longworth's New Book

Page 5

PRIORITIES FOR ENSURING CHICAGO'S GLOBAL SUCCESS
Study Group Report Released

Page 6

GLOBAL CHICAGO TRAVELS TO FRANCE
A Personal Perspective from Juliana Kerr Viohl

Page 7

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP
Local Engagement and Global Reach

Page 8

HONORING ROBINSON, WOLFENSOHN, AND OSBORN
Global Leadership Awards Dinner

Page 10

Council to Address Midwest's Future in a Global Economy

A Letter from the President



As the 2008 presidential campaign continues to unfold, it is clear that America's economic future will be among the major issues. The housing market decline and credit crisis have only accentuated a sense of insecurity, or at least uncertainty, that many Americans feel about the impact of an increasingly competitive global economy on their standards of living. While many Americans have benefited from higher returns to education and technology in the new economy, it is

now widely accepted that real wages and incomes for the less well-educated have stagnated, dimming prospects for the regeneration of middle-class life so vital to our democratic future.

As Richard Longworth's path-breaking recent book, *Caught In The Middle: America's Heartland in an Age of Globalism* (see page 5), makes clear, nowhere is this economic malaise more acute than in the old industrial and agricultural states of the Upper Midwest. The region, once the center of American economic innovation, is now struggling to deal with the challenges of globalization. Its growth lags the rest of the country, its states are losing population, and many of its once vibrant cities are decaying (Chicago being one very dramatic exception). The Midwest has many assets—central location, robust transport links, great companies, superb universities—with which it can compete in the 21st century. But harnessing these afresh will require renewed confidence and cooperation across the region's states and public and private sectors.

How the Midwest responds to the challenges and opportunities of globalization is critical for the nation's as well as the region's future. The national debate about the benefits of trade and immigration has drawn much of its force from Midwestern doubts. Federal legislation on critical economic issues such as energy, health care, and infrastructure cannot be passed without the support of Midwestern members of Congress, governors, and mayors. Many of the traditional swing states that decide elections are in the Midwest. The region remains the nation's economic and political heartland. Ultimately, if the argument over America remaining open and confident in the world is lost in the Midwest, it is likely lost in the nation as a whole.

The Chicago Council on Global Affairs is planning a major initiative to stimulate and inform the debate in the Midwest and beyond about how the heartland can successfully adapt to a global economy. The Council's Global Midwest Initiative will build on the findings and recommendations of Longworth's book. Organized in partnership with other interested institutions throughout and beyond the Midwest, the Global Midwest Initiative will be guided by a steering committee of experts and practitioners. Among the possible areas of focus

will be education and workforce development, immigrant integration, infrastructure (especially transportation), avenues for regional policy coordination, and relevant federal policies and actions.

At present, and if sufficient funding becomes available, the Council envisages four major areas of activity for the Global Midwest Initiative:

- **Heartland Papers**, a series of studies and reports, will analyze critical problem areas and offer possible solutions. The first of these reports will focus on the status and prospects of new immigrant integration throughout the region and will be published in late 2008.
- **Global Midwest Seminars** will bring together analysts and decision makers from around the Midwest to discuss a particular issue and develop ongoing networks for policy development.
- **The Global Midwest Web site** will be an open resource for organizations and individuals interested in a range of challenges facing communities, local and state governments, businesses, and the region as a whole. It will offer access to diverse materials and viewpoints on how to respond to these challenges and be a hub for commentary and policy-relevant discourse.
- **Global Midwest Conference**, to be held annually in different locations around the Midwest, will take broad stock of regional leadership thinking about the region's responses to globalization, new approaches to problem solving, and building the public and political support for action. The first conference will be held in Chicago on October 6, 2008.

The Global Midwest Initiative will be an exciting if demanding extension of the Council's work. But at heart, it draws on the same purpose that led to the founding of The Chicago Council. In 1922 a group of prominent Chicagoans sought to engage their fellow citizens in informed discussion of whether and how America, disillusioned in the aftermath of World War I, would remain engaged in the world. Today the circumstances and problems may be different, but the fundamental question is the same.

We welcome the interest and comment of Chicago Council members and other friends and supporters who have enabled this great institution to remain relevant through eight and a half decades.

Marshall M. Bouton
President

Q&A with Chicago Council Board Member Verne G. Istock

Verne G. Istock retired in September 2000 as president of Bank One Corporation, having previously served as chairman of the board. He became chairman in October 1998, following completion of the merger of First Chicago NBD Corporation and BANC ONE Corporation, and became president in October 1999. He also served as acting chief executive officer of Bank One Corporation from December 1999 to March 2000.



Chicago Council Board Member Verne G. Istock (left) with William J. Burns, U. S. ambassador to the Russian Federation

Istock serves as director on a number of boards throughout Chicago and the Midwest and has been a member of The Chicago Council's Board of Directors for twelve years. He has led the steering committee for the Council's 21st Century Fund, a campaign launched in 2005 to support the transformation of The Chicago Council on Global Affairs into one of the United States' foremost contributors to opinion and policy on global affairs. To date, the campaign has successfully raised more than \$5 million against an original goal of \$5 million. Istock also has participated in two Chicago Council Leadership Study Missions, traveling with Chicago Council President Marshall M. Bouton and other Council Board members to Eastern Europe and India.

Q: How did you first become engaged with The Chicago Council?

A: I was first introduced to The Chicago Council after the merger of First Chicago and NBD bank in Detroit; both had significant international presence. John Bryan, who was chairman of the Council's Board at the time, encouraged me to get involved. Not very long after that I began working to help expand the Council's membership base, reaching out to business and civic leaders as well as academics in the area.

Q: Why is The Chicago Council on Global Affairs important to Chicago?

A: It is the only organization of its type in Chicago that is dedicated to educating not only its members but also the broader community on important world affairs issues as well as related domestic issues.

Q: If you could meet any global leader from any period in history, who would you choose and why?

A: I have studied and read a great deal about Russian history, and so I think it would be fascinating to sit down with Khrushchev and Gorbachev together. I'd like to ask them, what do they think about events throughout the 20th century, and what do they think of Russia today? What do they think of Putin? I believe they'd have very different opinions.

Q: What global affairs topics do you believe should receive more attention?

A: The Chicago Council does an excellent job keeping abreast of important global issues. I expect continuing dialogue on the rise of Eastern European countries as well as Asia.

Q: What else would you like people to know about The Chicago Council on Global Affairs?

A: I would hope people recognize the high stature of The Chicago Council around the world. The Council attracts world leaders, bestselling authors, international business leaders, and foreign policy experts as speakers because of its reputation. I would also like people to understand that its membership base is broad and diverse, including civic, business, academic, non-profit, and philanthropic leaders, as well as young people and students – all with a wide variety of interests in world affairs.

Joyce Foundation Supports Efforts to Improve Quality of Life in the Great Lakes Region

Founded in 1948 by Beatrice Joyce Kean of Chicago, the Joyce Foundation has built its reputation as a consistent source of well-researched policy ideas to improve the quality of life in the Great Lakes region. The Foundation makes \$50 million in grants each year to groups working on public policies in several program areas, including education, employment, the environment, gun violence, money and politics, and culture.



Ellen S. Alberding is president of the Joyce Foundation, which makes grants to support projects to improve the quality of life in the Great Lakes region.

While the Joyce Foundation does not conduct policy work itself, it does support initiatives that advance public debate about important policy issues. Often the Foundation's goals involve long-term efforts that lead to long-lasting relationships with organizations.

"We consider the groups and organizations we support our thought partners," says Ellen Alberding, president of the Joyce Foundation.

The Joyce Foundation has provided The Chicago Council with

generous support over the past several years, and a number of the Foundation's areas of focus align with Council studies and projects.

For example, the Foundation seeks to strengthen democracy and ensure that all citizens have a voice in the political process, and it supported The Chicago Council's recent Task Force on the political and civic integration of Muslim Americans. The Task Force, which published a report in June 2007, examined the Muslim American experience and made recommendations for accelerating their engagement in civic affairs and U.S. political life, calling Muslim American integration "vital to national interest." Task Force cochairs and participants continue to travel to U.S. cities with large Muslim populations to discuss the study and its findings and recommendations.

Through its environment program, the Joyce Foundation also is leading efforts to reduce climate change in the Great Lakes region and promote advanced coal technologies. In this area, the Foundation is helping to fund The Chicago Council's 2008 Chicago-Shanghai Dialogue, which will bring together civic, political, and business leaders from both cities for discussions about energy and the environment in the urban future, including discussions about clean coal technology.

"Coal is going to be part of our energy future, but technology can be used to reduce its impact on the environment," says Alberding. "If we can establish best practices here, those policies may be more likely to translate to someplace like China, which significantly outpaces us in the use of coal as an energy source."

Employment policy, adult education, and Midwest competitiveness in the global era are also areas of focus for the Joyce Foundation. "Clearly these are global issues, but they need more local attention," says Alberding.

Alberding participated as a member of the Council's recent study group on Chicago's global future, which points to human capital and adult education as key aspects of ensuring Chicago's ability to compete as a global city. The Joyce Foundation also supported planning and research for Chicago Council senior fellow Dick Longworth's recently published book, *Caught in the Middle: America's Heartland in the Age of Globalism*, which chronicles the many ways in which globalization is transforming the Midwest.

"The Chicago Council on Global Affairs is in a position to bring attention to Midwest competitiveness," she says, "through its focus on the impact of globalization not only on Chicago but also the region."

The Chicago Council will continue to explore issues impacting the Midwest and Great Lakes regions. Its new Global Midwest Initiative includes a major conference in October 2008 to stimulate discussion and develop recommendations for how to best position the Midwest region in the era of globalization, as well as a series of "Heartland Papers" to focus on the challenges and opportunities of globalization, including issues such as immigration and globally competitive Midwestern industries. The Chicago Council on Global Affairs also is convening a Task Force to examine the critical issue of energy policy and Midwest regional competitiveness.

To learn more about the Joyce Foundation, visit www.joycefdn.org.

Longworth Chronicles the Impact of Globalization on the Midwest

Chicago Council senior fellow Richard C. Longworth's new book, Caught in the Middle: America's Heartland in the Age of Globalism, chronicles the many ways in which globalization is transforming the Midwest – not only its economy but its educational system, its cities and small towns, its farms and factories, its politics, and its future.



Richard C. Longworth, Chicago Council senior fellow and author of *Caught in the Middle: America's Heartland in the Age of Globalism*

Longworth grew up in Boone, Iowa, a small Midwestern town dependent, like every other Midwestern town of the time, on the 20th century economic mainstays: farming and industrial manufacturing. His hometown not only served as a launching point for his life but also for his new book. It is an example of a small Midwestern town that once thrived in the industrial economy but is now struggling in the new global economy.

hips and other orthopedic devices. Peoria is recovering and so is Des Moines. Cities and states are working to make bioscience and nanoscience the industries of the future. The best news, reports Longworth, is the arrival of immigrants – both Ph.D.s from India and unskilled laborers from Mexico. Towns and cities that are magnets for immigrants thrive; those that aren't, shrivel.

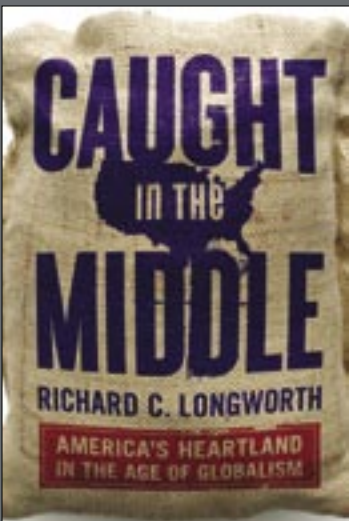
A former longtime *Chicago Tribune* foreign correspondent, Longworth joined The Chicago Council in 2003 as executive director of its Global Chicago Center. He became the Council's first senior fellow in 2006. Longworth's work for the Council led to his immersion in these issues. He went on the road to learn about the challenges facing the Midwest and discovered that everyone – from Michigan to Ohio – was talking about the same issues: immigration, bioscience, education, transportation. But each state is dealing with these issues on its own without talking to others in the region.

"It was astonishing to speak to these really smart economists, politicians, and academics, who know what is going on in their own states but don't have the foggiest idea what is happening in the state right next door," says Longworth.

It became clear to Longworth that there is no regional thinking, no regional planning, no regional vision. What the Midwest needs, argues Longworth, is a regional approach – new alliances across state lines between cities, businesses, workers, and universities to set a regional agenda and find regional solutions to the economic and political challenges of this new era. One of the first steps he recommends is to organize a regional think tank where folks can come together to talk about the common challenges. This would go a long way in creating a dialog and formulating a regional vision.

"We're all two- to three-hundred miles apart in the region," he says. "It would be a great to have place where we could all come together to talk about a high-speed rail or capital investment."

Visit thechicagocouncil.org to read reviews on Longworth's new book and to download audio from the January 17 public program featuring him.



While some cities like Chicago thrive as global cities, others like Cleveland and Detroit crumble, reports Longworth in *Caught in the Middle*. Workers in old factory towns like Dayton and Muncie see their factories go and wonder what they will do next. The family farmers who supported the Midwest's galaxy of farm towns have gone away. Midwestern states struggle so hard to support the workers and communities left behind by globalization that they

have no time, money, or political will to deal with the challenges of a globalized future, such as education.

In addition to chronicling Midwestern struggles with globalization, Longworth highlights successes – not only cities like Chicago or Minneapolis but small towns, like Warsaw, Indiana, which leads the world in high-level manufacturing of artificial

Chicago's Civic Leaders Identify Priorities for Ensuring the City's Global Success

On October 17, 2007, The Chicago Council on Global Affairs released the first comprehensive study of the challenges Chicago faces as a leading global city. The study, entitled *The Global Edge: An Agenda for Chicago's Future*, recommends that Chicago's leaders focus on the three key priorities of infrastructure, human capital, and global engagement in order to maintain Chicago's status as a top-tier global city.



Study group cochairs Michael H. Moskow, Adele Simmons, and Henry H. Perritt, Jr.

Authored by a group of forty prominent Chicago business and civic leaders, the study makes very specific recommendations for Chicago, including significantly increasing efforts to market the city as a global destination, expediting the expansion of O'Hare International Airport,

reforming regional public transportation, and improving education opportunities in the Chicagoland area.

The report recommendations dovetail with Chicago's bid for the 2016 Olympic Games by focusing on making the city a more attractive candidate for the games while leaving it "a stronger, more vibrant city when the games are over."

"The city has made great strides, but we can't rest on our laurels. Global competition is brutal and unforgiving," says Adele Simmons, study group cochair, Chicago Council Board member, and vice chair of Chicago Metropolis 2020. "Investing in our

infrastructure, human capital, and capacity to engage internationally is crucial to our future success and the welfare of all of our citizens. We can't pick and choose among these. We must invest in all three – equally and wisely."

A *Chicago Tribune* editorial on November 11, 2007, calls the report "an impressive, forward-looking effort." On January 7, 2008, *Crain's Chicago Business* ran a special feature on Chicago's place in the world, which includes suggestions from the Council's report as well as interviews with key people involved in the research. The *Washington Post* also cites the report in a February 5, 2008, story on Chicago's

Recommendations – The Global Edge: An Agenda for Chicago's Future

Everything that Chicago does in coming decades must be aimed at economic vitality. Recommendations include:

Improving transportation and infrastructure:

- Expedite expansion of O'Hare.
- Reform CTA and RTA on a regional basis.
- Reconfigure Chicago's transport system to speed movement of people and goods.
- Maintain most modern digital communications system.
- Manage local effects of global climate change.
- Work with other states to speed ratification of the Great Lakes Water Resources Compact.

Building human capital:

- Educate Chicago region's people at all levels, including early childhood education. Expand experiments now taking place to entire school system.
- Reform Chicago's City College system.
- Make maximum use of Chicago's universities.
- Focus on making Chicago attractive, both physically and in quality of life.
- Support music, drama, filmmaking, art, and culture.
- Continue integration of minorities into economic, political, and social life of the region.
- Work to support immigration policies that welcome highly qualified immigrants.

Increasing global engagement:

- Support development of Mayor's Office of International Affairs to handle protocol, oversee Sister Cities, and arrange overseas travel by mayor and other officials.
- Strengthen World Business Chicago's efforts to attract trade and development.
- Dramatically increase city's tourism promotion budget.
- Establish Chicago offices in key cities to represent Chicago's interests.
- Maintain separate budget for mayor's foreign travel.
- Sponsor foreign journalists' trips to Chicago.



efforts to compete in the global market.

Formed by The Chicago Council on Global Affairs in January 2007, the Study Group on Chicago's global future was led by Michael H.

Moskow, former president and chief executive officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and now senior fellow for the global economy at The Chicago Council on Global Affairs; Henry H. Perritt, Jr., professor of law at the Chicago-Kent College of Law; and Adele Simmons, former president of the MacArthur Foundation and vice chair and senior executive at Chicago Metropolis 2020. Nearly 200 people attended a Chicago Council luncheon on October 17, 2007, where the three cochairs discussed findings and recommendations and answered audience questions.

According to the report, Chicago has transitioned from an industrial powerhouse into a global leader and deserves the accolade, "A Success Story," bestowed by the *Economist* magazine. Among its many strengths are its diverse economy, financial markets, and global business services; number of corporate headquarters; transport linkages; vibrant universities, superlative beauty, legacy of public-private partnerships, dynamic immigrant communities; and success in attracting the "creative class."

The Study Group also acknowledges shortcomings and challenges that impede on Chicago's ability to ensure a successful future, including its public schools, traffic congestion, overloaded facilities at O'Hare Airport and in rail yards; CTA conditions for its aging facilities and lack of public funding; declining population; fragmented governance with no fewer than 1,200 separate units with taxing power; lack of affordable housing; lack of global banking leadership; and its ability to effectively project Chicago to the world. The report provides an agenda for taking Chicago and the region smartly into the future.

Learn more and download the full report at thechicagocouncil.org.

Global Chicago Travels to France

A personal perspective from Juliana Kerr Viohl, assistant director of the Global Chicago Center at The Chicago Council on Global Affairs



Rotary study group exchange team members Molly Maiers, Rebecca Eaton, Rachel Greenhoe, Juliana Kerr Viohl, with Manuel Valls, Mayor of Evry, France, and Patrick O'Day, Winnetka-Northfield Rotarian and team leader.

The Chicago Council on Global Affairs takes Chicago to the world in many ways, one of which is supporting staff members during professional development fellowships.

In November 2007, as part of the Rotary Foundation's group study exchange for young professionals, I spent the month in Paris, its suburbs, and the surrounding countryside. Having worked on two Council task force reports, *A Shared Future* and *The Global Edge*, which addressed respectively the integration of the Mexican community in Chicago

and an agenda for Chicago's global future, my goal was to examine France's efforts to integrate immigrants and prepare cities for the global era. I returned with a little more insight than simply recommending that Chicago lift the ban on foie gras.

Paris is unquestionably a marvelous global city. But when you leave the bustling city center, you are transported to expansive suburbs, some of which are fraught with crime and discrimination, and to a rural countryside where importing sugar from Brazil often is considered an affront to local sugar-beet farmers. The charming attributes that typically attract tourists to France – visiting historic sites, drinking locally grown wine, knowing that some shoes are not yet made in China – are being increasingly challenged because of globalization.

France is also struggling with its ability to leverage its diverse communities, a key characteristic of success in the global era. France seems committed to "keeping France French." There are numerous laws that mandate this: from the percentage of French music played on the radio to government grants for filmmakers to the regulation of the French language by the Académie Française created in 1635. To ensure that immigrants assimilate into French life, President Sarkozy this year created a rather controversial Ministry for Immigration, Immigrant Integration, Codevelopment, and National Identity. Striving for equality, France has a "no minority policy." This means that special interest groups, like our Latino Caucus, are not allowed, and demographic data, like that compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau, is not tracked. The specific needs of diverse communities are addressed under the umbrella of a social class problem.

Having previously lived in France for two years, I have always been fond of its culture and traditions. During this trip, however, I was struck by conversations with local civic and business leaders when I introduced the work of The Chicago Council on Global Affairs. In general, they either admired it for being progressive or were skeptical, referencing our different histories, that the United States is still such a young nation, that it is a country founded by immigrants.

While Paris thrives as a leading global city, the environs appear locked in old-world traditions. Will this dichotomy continue to coexist as France transitions to the global era?

Corporate Membership Bridges Local Engagement and Global Reach

The Chicago Council's Corporate Program engages Chicago and regional business executives in discussions with heads of state and top U.S. and international officials, experts on global commerce, leading economists, and informed, like-minded colleagues about the challenges they face in today's global economy.



David Speer with Prime Minister of New Zealand Helen Clark.



Sarah Garvey with President of Poland Lech Kaczynski

David Speer, chairman and chief executive officer of Illinois Tool Works Inc. (ITW) and member of The Chicago Council's Board of Directors, commends the Council for providing "a 360 degree view of key issues" affecting global business. His succinct praise for the depth and breadth of perspective offered gets at the heart of what keeps the Council's corporate members keenly engaged in its Corporate Program.

ITW generates nearly fifty percent of its revenue outside North America. The corporation's decentralized model requires that their top executives be familiar with business climates across the globe. Engaging with international dignitaries, through the Council's Corporate Program, enhances ITW's understanding of what it takes to compete abroad and, as Speer notes, helps to shape some of the company's business thinking. The wide range of topics addressed, such as the rising protectionism sentiment in China and the United States and the rapid expansion and transformation of the Indian retail sector, offers executives the opportunity to select programs that best fit their areas of focus. The Chicago Council has earned a strong

reputation, Speer remarks, by delivering programs of a consistently high caliber.

Sarah Garvey, vice president of corporate relations for The Boeing Company, comments that the Council's Corporate Program provides excellent networking opportunities. With headquarters in Chicago and nearly seventy percent of commercial airplane sales overseas, Boeing, like ITW, faces a challenge common among many multinational corporations: striking a balance between local engagement and global connectivity. Corporate membership in The Chicago Council, Garvey maintains, addresses this issue. It allows companies such as Boeing, ITW, and others to strengthen their ties to Chicago and to the regional business community, while at the same time fostering deeper understanding of geopolitical and economic issues that affect business abroad.

Moreover, hosting international diplomats and heads of state in Chicago allows those officials to see a different side of American business and draws attention and credibility to the Midwest as a key American center of industry and commerce. Cultivating

relationships with global leaders in Chicago puts the city in the forefront of their minds and positions Chicago not only as an important American urban center but also as a global city.

"It is clear that the business community and leadership in Chicago are interested in increasing the profile of Chicago on the international stage," says Garvey. "The Chicago Council's Corporate Program plays an important role in that process."

Corporate members also often sponsor specific Chicago Council programs. For example, Boeing sponsored the 2006 Aviation Leadership Summit, which explored sustainable aviation policies for America and the world. Both Boeing and ITW recently sponsored programs with William J. Burns, U.S. ambassador to the Russian Federation, and Bo Xilai, minister of commerce for the People's Republic of China. Boeing also sponsored programs with Lech Kaczynski, president of Poland, and Ali Babacan, minister of foreign affairs for the Republic of Turkey, and ITW sponsored a program with Helen Clark, prime minister of New Zealand.

Roundtable Programs Foster Chicago-China Connections

The Chicago Council's China Roundtable is a series of programs geared to business, political, and civic leaders to discuss current issues that are shaping China-U.S. economic and political relations. The focus of the Roundtable has recently turned to topics that are of particular interest to the Chicago and regional business community.

The China Roundtable fosters greater understanding and connections between China and Chicago. Leading China experts discuss critical economic and political issues, such as protectionist trade policies, newly emerging Chinese political leadership, and China's evolving role as a world player.

Given the importance of China to Chicago and the increasing economic interest in China, The Chicago Council has opened this spring's 2008 China Roundtable to all Chicago Council corporate members and the wider business community to broaden the participation in important China-related discussions.

Most recently, the Council hosted a session on rising protectionist sentiment in China and the United States with Henry Levine, senior vice president of Stonebridge China and former U.S. deputy assis-

tant secretary of commerce for Asia, and Meredith Crowley, senior economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. On March 6, Cheng Li, senior fellow at The Brookings Institution, spoke on the policy priorities of the emerging leadership in China.

In addition to these larger programs, the Council will continue to offer small private Roundtable programs as part of the series to foster more in-depth discussions. Individuals who have previously participated as China Roundtable members as well as the Council's leadership groups will be invited to participate in these more intimate exchanges.

For a schedule of upcoming programs, please visit thechicagocouncil.org/roundtables.

For Garvey and Speer, the benefits of corporate membership extend beyond access to top officials, dialogue with like-minded peers, and networking opportunities. They laud the broader work of The Chicago Council on Global Affairs for providing public education on world affairs and convening discussions and studies on global topics that are important to the Midwest. Pointing to studies and task forces, Speer praises the Council's "thought leadership" on domestic issues, and Garvey underscores the importance of The Chicago Council's Midwestern perspective to national policy debates.

To learn more about Corporate membership, contact Richard Coplan, director of corporate relations and development; call 312.821.7528 or e-mail rcoplan@thechicagocouncil.org.

Boeing and ITW are members of the Corporate Leadership Council, a select group of corporations that make annual membership contributions of \$20,000 or more. Corporate Leadership Council members receive special access, including invitations to receptions with speakers, opportunities to participate in high-level business roundtables, and Corporate Associate membership for an unlimited number of individuals. Below is a full list of current Corporate Leadership Council members.

Corporate Leadership Council

Abbott Laboratories	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
American International Group, Inc.	Illinois Tool Works, Inc.
Aon Corporation	JPMorgan Chase and Co.
Archer Daniels Midland Company	Kraft Foods Inc.
Baxter International, Inc.	McDonald's Corporation
Best Buy Co., Inc.	Motorola, Inc.
The Boeing Company	Northern Trust Corporation
CareerBuilder, LLC	Sara Lee Corporation
The Dow Chemical Company	Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
Exelon Corporation	United Airlines
Foley and Lardner LLP	W.W. Grainger, Inc.

For a full list of Corporate members visit thechicagocouncil.org/corporate_members.php.

Robinson, Wolfensohn, and Osborn Honored for Global Leadership

The Chicago Council on Global Affairs honored Mary Robinson, former president of Ireland and former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights; James D. Wolfensohn, former president of the World Bank; and William A. Osborn, chairman of Northern Trust Corporation, during the sixth annual Global Leadership Awards Dinner at the Four Seasons Hotel - Chicago on Thursday, March 13, 2008.



Mary Robinson

Mary Robinson *2008 International Honoree*

Mary Robinson became the first woman president of Ireland in 1990. She elevated the Irish presidency from a largely ceremonial role to a powerful office for effecting change both within Ireland and internationally.

After stepping down as president in 1997, Robinson served as the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights until 2002. As high commissioner, she worked to integrate human rights concerns throughout all UN activities. She personally visited regions of civil conflict, including Sierra Leone, Chechnya, and the former Yugoslavia, and focused international attention on East Timor.

Robinson currently is the president of Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative, an international organization committed to putting human



James D. Wolfensohn

rights standards at the heart of global governance and policymaking and ensuring that the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable are addressed on the global stage. Recently she was invited to become one of the Elders, a group formed in 2007 by Nelson Mandela, Graça Machel, and Desmond Tutu to contribute their wisdom, independent leadership, and integrity to tackle some of the world's toughest problems.

James D. Wolfensohn *2008 National Honoree*

James D. Wolfensohn became the ninth president of the World Bank in 1995. As president, he led successful initiatives on debt reduction, environmental sustainability, anticorruption programs, and AIDS prevention and treatment. He developed activities on religion and culture and decentralized offices overseas, linking them with the most



William A. Osborn

modern telecommunications system in the international community.

After leaving his World Bank post in 2005, Wolfensohn became the special envoy for Gaza Disengagement for the Quartet on the Middle East. He helped to coordinate Israel's planned withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and spearheaded reconstruction efforts Palestinians assumed sovereignty over the area.

Born in Australia, Wolfensohn is a naturalized U.S. citizen. He is currently chairman of Wolfensohn & Company, LLC, a private investment firm and advisor to corporations and governments. He has established the Wolfensohn Center for Development at The Brookings Institution, with the mission to create knowledge that leads to action with real, scaled up, and lasting impact on lifting people out of poverty.

William A. Osborn
2008 Chicago Honoree

William A. Osborn is one Chicago's most influential business and civic leaders. He joined Northern Trust in 1970 and subsequently held leadership positions in the commercial banking and personal financial services business units. He was named president and chief operating officer in 1993 and became chairman and chief executive officer in 1995. Osborn stepped down as chief executive officer in January 2008, however, he remains chairman of the board. He also is a director of Caterpillar Inc. and Tribune Company.

Osborn is widely recognized for his outstanding efforts and involvement in Chicago's cultural, educational, and philanthropic communities. In addition to serving on the board of The Chicago Council on Global Affairs, he is a director of Northwestern Memorial HealthCare, the Chicago Urban League, Lyric Opera of Chicago, United Way of Metropolitan Chicago Inc., The Economic Club of Chicago, and Chicago United. He is also past chairman of The Commercial Club of Chicago and past chairman of the Civic Committee of The Commercial Club of Chicago.

Each year, The Chicago Council on Global Affairs honors an international, national, and local leader for outstanding achievement in the areas of international relations, civic leadership, and philanthropy. The Global Leadership Awards Dinner is the Council's annual fundraising event, and contributions support the Council's ability to play an essential role in bringing international experts and world leaders to Chicago and in helping Chicago respond to the challenges and opportunities of the global era. John A. Canning, chairman and chief executive officer of Madison Dearborn Partners, and David B. Speer, chairman and chief executive officer of Illinois Tool Works Inc., served as chairs of the 2008 Global Leadership Awards Dinner with hosts John F. and Mary Manley.

2008 Global Leadership Awards Dinner Committee

CHAIRS

John A. Canning, Jr.

David B. Speer

HOSTS

John F. and Mary Manley

COCHAIRS

Aon Corporation

The Crown Family

Illinois Tool Works Inc.

Northern Trust

Patrick G. and Shirley Welsh Ryan

VICE CHAIRS

Baxter International Inc.

The Boeing Company

John and Rita Canning

Exelon Corporation

Michael W. Ferro, Jr.
Merrick Ventures, LLC

Jim Gordon
The Edgewater Funds

Robert C. McCormack
Trident Capital

McCormick Tribune Foundation

Molex Incorporated

J. Christopher Reyes
Reyes Holdings, LLC

Louis A. Simpson and Kimberly K. Querrey

The Sidley Foundation

Jim Skinner
McDonald's Corporation

Glenn F. Tilton
United Airlines

Miles D. White
Abbott

2007–2008 Chicago and the World Forum

Road to 2008: American Leadership in an Uncertain World



Historian Niall Ferguson launched the 2007-2008 Chicago and the World Forum series on November 28, 2007. He emphasized

the rise and fall of empires throughout history and compared the United States' current international situation to pivotal turning points in the Ottoman Empire and Romanov Russia.



On December 4, 2007, Walter Russell Mead discussed the meaning of American power in a narrative context, explaining its evolution through time

and the significant effects it has had on the history of the world.



On December 18, 2007, Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering described the use of power and persuasion in international relations. He high-

lighted the key roles international law and negotiation played in the first Gulf War and emphasized the importance of international bodies, particularly the UN Security Council, in defining a clear consensus and strategy for the use of force.

Audio files from these programs are now available online at thechicagocouncil.org.

The series continues this spring with discussions of the role of international institutions, conflicts in the Middle East, U.S. – Europe relations, globalization, and the rise of Asia.

For a full schedule of spring programs, visit thechicagocouncil.org/chicagoandtheworld.

Communiqué

WINTER 2008

New Global Tomorrow Forum *(continued from page 1)*

During the first Global Tomorrow Forum program, Yunus explained the unusual banking strategies that have led to the Grameen Bank's world-renowned success.

"The bank is owned by the borrowers. It is not a bank that is owned by somebody else," Yunus says. Borrowers of the bank own 90 percent of its shares, while the remaining 10 percent is owned by the government.

Grameen Bank's approach is opposite that of conventional banks. "Their basic principal is: the more you have, the more you get," remarks Yunus. Grameen's approach on the other hand is: the less you have, the more attention you get. "If you have nothing, you get the highest level of attention," he says.

The bank began more than thirty years ago by giving a total of \$27 to forty-two self-employed crafts workers in Bangladesh. Today, Grameen Bank has given more

than \$6.5 billion in loans to 7.4 million borrowers worldwide, 97 percent of whom are women.

According to Yunus, the important thing is that the bank helps people change their lives. He points to children from illiterate families who have worked their way through medical school, women who cannot read or write but who have learned how to use and market cell phones, and beggars who have used loans to work their way off the streets.

Yunus emphasizes that poverty reflects a failure of the system.

"Poor people are bonsai people," says Yunus. "There is nothing wrong with the seed; society didn't allow them the space to grow."

He hopes that poverty will one day become obsolete, and that soon even Chicago

will have to build "poverty museums" to remember what it was.

Yunus was born in Chittagong, a seaport in Bangladesh. The third of fourteen children, he was educated at Dhaka University and was awarded a Fulbright scholarship to study economics at Vanderbilt University. He then served as chairman of the economics department at Chittagong University before devoting his life to providing financial and social services to the poorest of the poor. He is the founder and managing director of Grameen Bank and the author of the bestselling book, *Banker to the Poor*, and the recently published book, *Creating a World Without Poverty: Social Business and the Future of Capitalism*.

Visit thechicagocouncil.org to download audio of the January 22 program with Muhammad Yunus.